

BookletChartTM

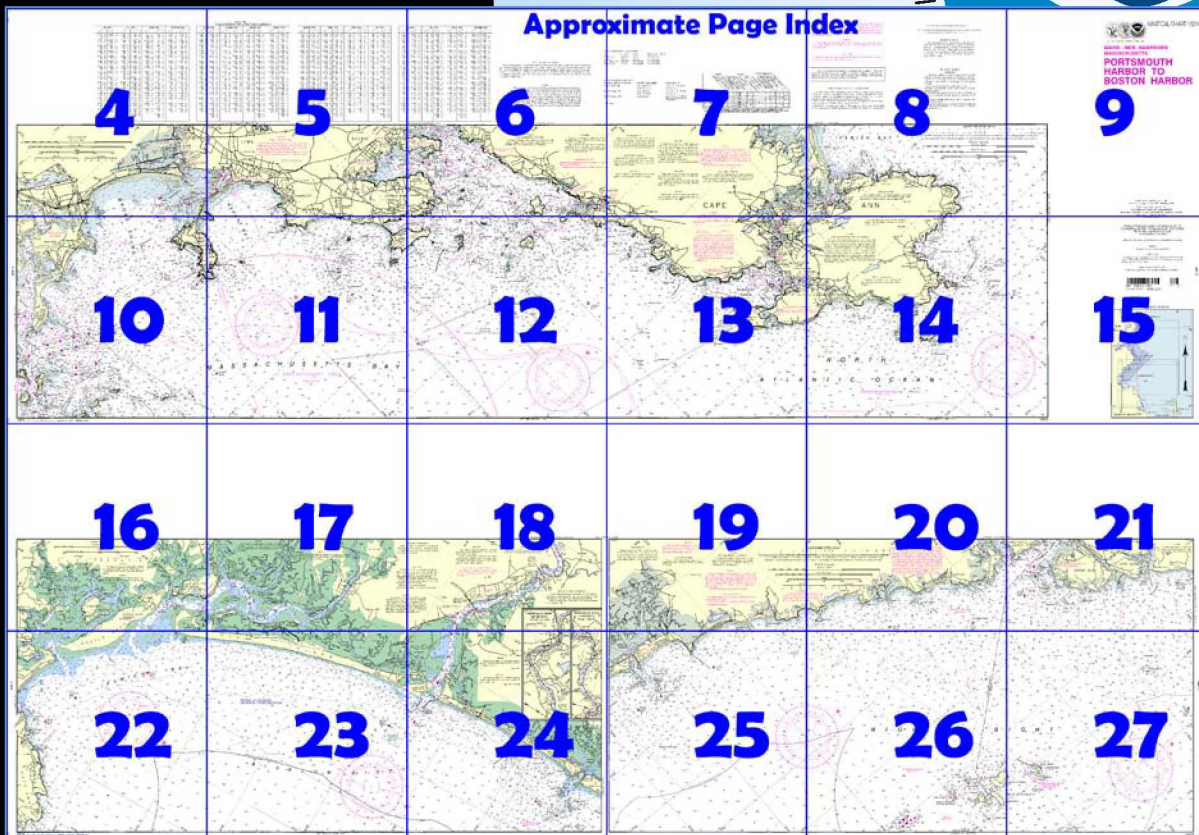
Portsmouth Harbor to Boston Harbor

(NOAA Chart 13274)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

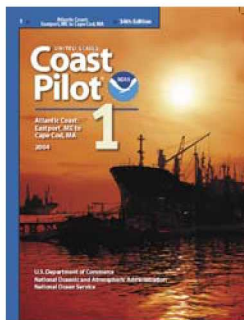
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 9 excerpts]

(177) **Cutts Island**, on the south side of the entrance, is connected with Gerrish Island to the south of it by a natural seawall of stones and rock thrown up by winter gales. It is conspicuous. A public beach is at the north end of the seawall.

(180) **Portsmouth Harbor** is the only harbor of refuge for deep-draft vessels between Portland and Gloucester. No large vessel should proceed northward of Kitts Rocks Lighted Whistle Buoy 2KR (43°03.0'N.,

70°41.5'W.) without a pilot, as the anchorage area is limited.

(184) A moving safety zone is established surrounding tank vessels carrying Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) while transiting Bigelow Bight, Portsmouth Harbor and the Piscataqua River.

(197) **Portsmouth Harbor Coast Guard Station** and lookout tower are on Fort Point.

(381) **Hampton Harbor**, about 10 miles southwestward of Portsmouth Harbor and 1.5 miles southward of Great Boars Head, is an inlet formed by the confluence of **Hampton River** and **Blackwater River** and other rivers, sloughs, and creeks that drain the extensive area of salt marsh to the westward of Hampton, Seabrook, and Salisbury Beaches.

(382) The harbor is principally an anchorage for numerous pleasure craft and a considerable number of party and charter hire fishing boats which operate from the harbor from late spring to early fall.

(383) The entrance to the inlet is between two rock jetties. The outer part of the south jetty is submerged. A daybeacon is on the north jetty, and a daybeacon is off the end of the south jetty.

(385) Hampton Harbor is entered by a dredged entrance channel, which leads southwestward of the shoals off the north side of the entrance, to a highway bridge, thence to two privately dredged harbor channels, one leading northward to an anchorage basin off the marina and the other leading southward to the Public Service Company of New Hampshire barge pier on the eastern side of the harbor channel, thence to a turning basin off the pier at Seabrook. In 1998, the controlling depths were 4.6 feet in the right half and 7.1 feet in the left half of the channel to the bridge; thence in 1983, 4 feet in the northern harbor channel, and thence in 1980, 6 feet was reported in the basin. In 1980-1983, the southern harbor channel had a reported controlling depth of 3 feet except for shoaling to bare in 42°53'43"N., 70°49'10.8"W., thence in March 2001, 2.7 feet was reported in the turning basin, except for shoaling to bare in the southwest section. In 1983, the spur channel to the barge pier had shoaled to bare. The southern harbor channel is subject to shoaling and should be used only with local knowledge. Several rocks awash are on the north side of the entrance channel at the junction with the north harbor channel and extend a considerable distance into the channels; mariners should exercise extreme caution and transit the area only with local knowledge. A lighted bell buoy marks the approach to the entrance channel, and buoys mark the channel to the bridge.

(446) On the west side of the mouth of the Powwow River is a large marina and boatyard that has two marine railways. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, and electricity are available at the float landings, which have a reported 12 feet alongside. Ice, provisions, bottled gas, and marine supplies can be furnished. There is a launching ramp. Overnight berthing is permitted, and several guest moorings are maintained.

(449) About 0.7 mile westward of the Powwow, on the north bank, is another marina. Gasoline, water, and electricity are available at the floats, which have a reported 10 feet alongside. A marine railway at the marina can haul out craft up to 50 feet in length for hull and engine repairs, or dry covered or open winter storage. There is a gravel small-boat launching ramp and parking. Marine supplies and ice are available.

(453) There is a marina and boatyard at Riverside on the north bank 0.3 mile eastward of the Groveland highway bridge. The yard has two float landings with 9 feet alongside, a 20-ton crane, and a marine railway that can handle craft up to 200 tons or 140 feet long for hull or engine repairs or dry open winter storage.

(454) Diesel fuel and water are available at the floats.

(462) **Ipswich Bay** is the bight between the northern point of Cape Ann and the south end of Plum Island. Between these points it is about 6 miles wide and makes in about 3 miles. The bay is the approach to Plum Island Sound and to the Essex and Annisquam Rivers. It has depths of 20 to 70 feet, except in its southern and southwestern sides where the shore should be given a berth of a little over 1 mile to avoid the shoals off the river entrances. Several rocks covered 2 to 5 feet and one that uncovers 4 feet are in the southern part of the bay about 0.9 mile westward of Annisquam Harbor Light and about 0.3 to 0.5 mile offshore.

(458) **Plum Island River** forms a thorofare for small craft between Merrimack River, just inside its entrance, and Plum Island Sound. It is bare in places at low water and is said to have a depth of 7 feet at high water, but the deepest draft that is taken through at high water with local knowledge is reported to be about 6 feet. The unmarked channel is narrow and does not always lead in midchannel.

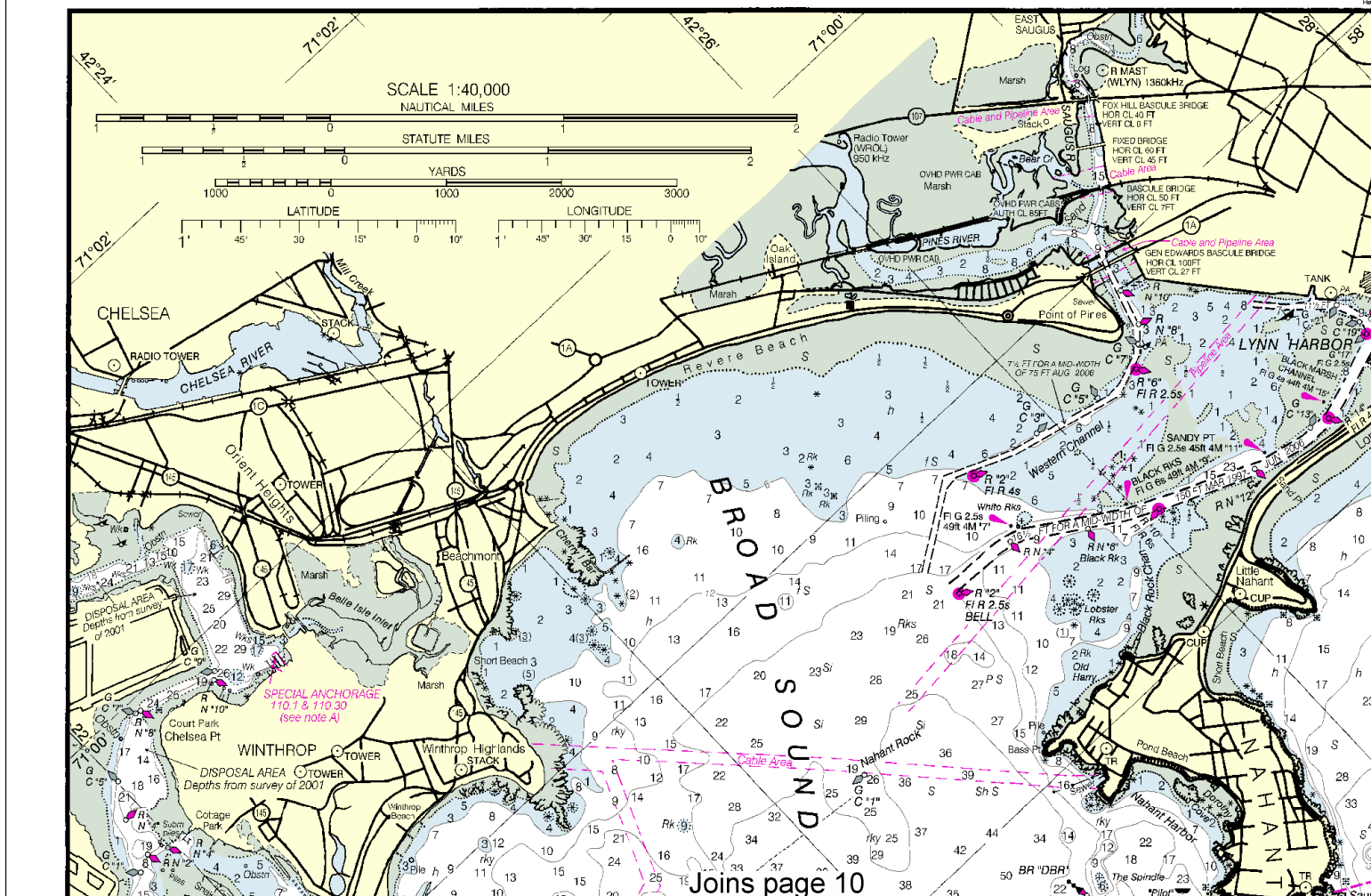
Table of Selected Chart Notes

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<p>WARNING</p> <p>The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.</p>	<p>CAUTION</p> <p>Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.</p>
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<p>CAUTION</p> <p>Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.</p>	<p>NOTE S</p> <p>Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.</p>
<p>RACING BUOYS</p> <p>Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.</p>	<p>NOTE F</p> <p>The entrance channel into Essex Bay and River is subject to continual changes. The buoys are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.</p>
<p>AIDS TO NAVIGATION</p> <p>Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.</p>	<p>AIDS TO NAVIGATION</p> <p>Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.</p>
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	<p>LARGE SCALE CHARTS</p> <p>More detailed larger scale charts are available for most of the inshore areas of this chart.</p> <p>The larger scale charts are diagrammed on the cover index.</p>
	<p>NOTE H</p> <p>Trawlers or other vessels should exercise caution while dragging the ocean floor within a 6.7 mile radius of Isles of Shoals Light since it is known that JATO racks and associated debris exist in the area.</p>
	<p>NOTE B</p> <p>PRECAUTIONARY AREA</p> <p>Traffic within the Precautionary Area may consist of vessels operating between Boston Harbor and one of the established traffic lanes. Mariners are advised to exercise extreme care in navigating within this area.</p> <p>Recommended traffic lanes have been established for the approach to Boston Harbor. Use charts 13200 and 13267.</p>
	<p>POLLUTION REPORTS</p> <p>Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).</p>

<p>NOTE Z</p> <p>NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140</p> <p>Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.</p>	<p>NOTE Z</p> <p>NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140</p> <p>All New Hampshire coastal waters are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.</p>
<p>NOTE A</p> <p>Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.</p> <p>Refer to charted regulation section numbers.</p>	<p>NOTE A</p> <p>Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.</p> <p>Refer to charted regulation section numbers.</p>
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<p>HORIZONTAL DATUM</p> <p>The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.341" northward and 1.818" eastward to agree with this chart.</p>	<p>HORIZONTAL DATUM</p> <p>The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.341" northward and 1.818" eastward to agree with this chart.</p>
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<p>CAUTION</p> <p>WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS</p> <p>The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.</p>	<p>CAUTION</p> <p>WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS</p> <p>The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.</p>
<p>RULES OF THE ROAD</p> <p>(ABRIDGED)</p> <p>Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.</p> <p>A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way. Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.</p> <p>When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.</p> <p>Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable.</p> <p>Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."</p>	<p>RULES OF THE ROAD</p> <p>(ABRIDGED)</p> <p>Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.</p> <p>A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way. Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.</p> <p>When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.</p> <p>Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable.</p> <p>Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."</p>
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JUNE 2007				JULY 2007				AUGUST 2007				SEPTEMBER 2007				OCTOBER 2007			
Day	Time	Ht.		Day	Time	Ht.		Day	Time	Ht.		Day	Time	Ht.		Day	Time	Ht.	
1	0518	0.3		15	0942	-1.3		1	0014	11.0		15	0130	10.6		1	0304	10.2	
F	1134	8.9		Su	1139	9.8		W	0034	10.1		Sa	0130	10.6		M	0304	10.2	
2	0538	0.3		16	0957	-1.3		2	0101	11.0		16	0130	10.6		2	0304	10.2	
Sa	1134	8.9		Su	1139	9.8		3	0101	11.0		17	0130	10.6		3	0304	10.2	
3	0558	0.3		17	0957	-1.3		4	0101	11.0		18	0130	10.6		4	0304	10.2	
Su	1134	8.9		18	0957	-1.3		5	0101	11.0		19	0130	10.6		5	0304	10.2	
4	0558	0.3		19	0957	-1.3		6	0101	11.0		20	0130	10.6		6	0304	10.2	
M	1134	8.9		20	0957	-1.3		7	0101	11.0		21	0130	10.6		7	0304	10.2	
5	0558	0.3		21	0957	-1.3		8	0101	11.0		22	0130	10.6		8	0304	10.2	
Tu	1134	8.9		22	0957	-1.3		9	0101	11.0		23	0130	10.6		9	0304	10.2	
6	0558	0.3		23	0957	-1.3		10	0101	11.0		24	0130	10.6		10	0304	10.2	
7	0558	0.3		24	0957	-1.3		11	0101	11.0		25	0130	10.6		11	0304	10.2	
8	0558	0.3		25	0957	-1.3		12	0101	11.0		26	0130	10.6		12	0304	10.2	
9	0558	0.3		26	0957	-1.3		13	0101	11.0		27	0130	10.6		13	0304	10.2	
10	0558	0.3		27	0957	-1.3		14	0101	11.0		28	0130	10.6		14	0304	10.2	
11	0558	0.3		28	0957	-1.3		15	0101	11.0		29	0130	10.6		15	0304	10.2	
12	0558	0.3		29	0957	-1.3		16	0101	11.0		30	0130	10.6		16	0304	10.2	
13	0558	0.3		30	0957	-1.3		17	0101	11.0					17	0304	10.2		
14	0558	0.3					18	0101	11.0					18	0304	10.2			
							19	0101	11.0					19	0304	10.2			
							20	0101	11.0					20	0304	10.2			
							21	0101	11.0					21	0304	10.2			
							22	0101	11.0					22	0304	10.2			
							23	0101	11.0					23	0304	10.2			
							24	0101	11.0					24	0304	10.2			
							25	0101	11.0					25	0304	10.2			
							26	0101	11.0					26	0304	10.2			
							27	0101	11.0					27	0304	10.2			
							28	0101	11.0					28	0304	10.2			
							29	0101	11.0					29	0304	10.2			
							30	0101	11.0					30	0304	10.2			

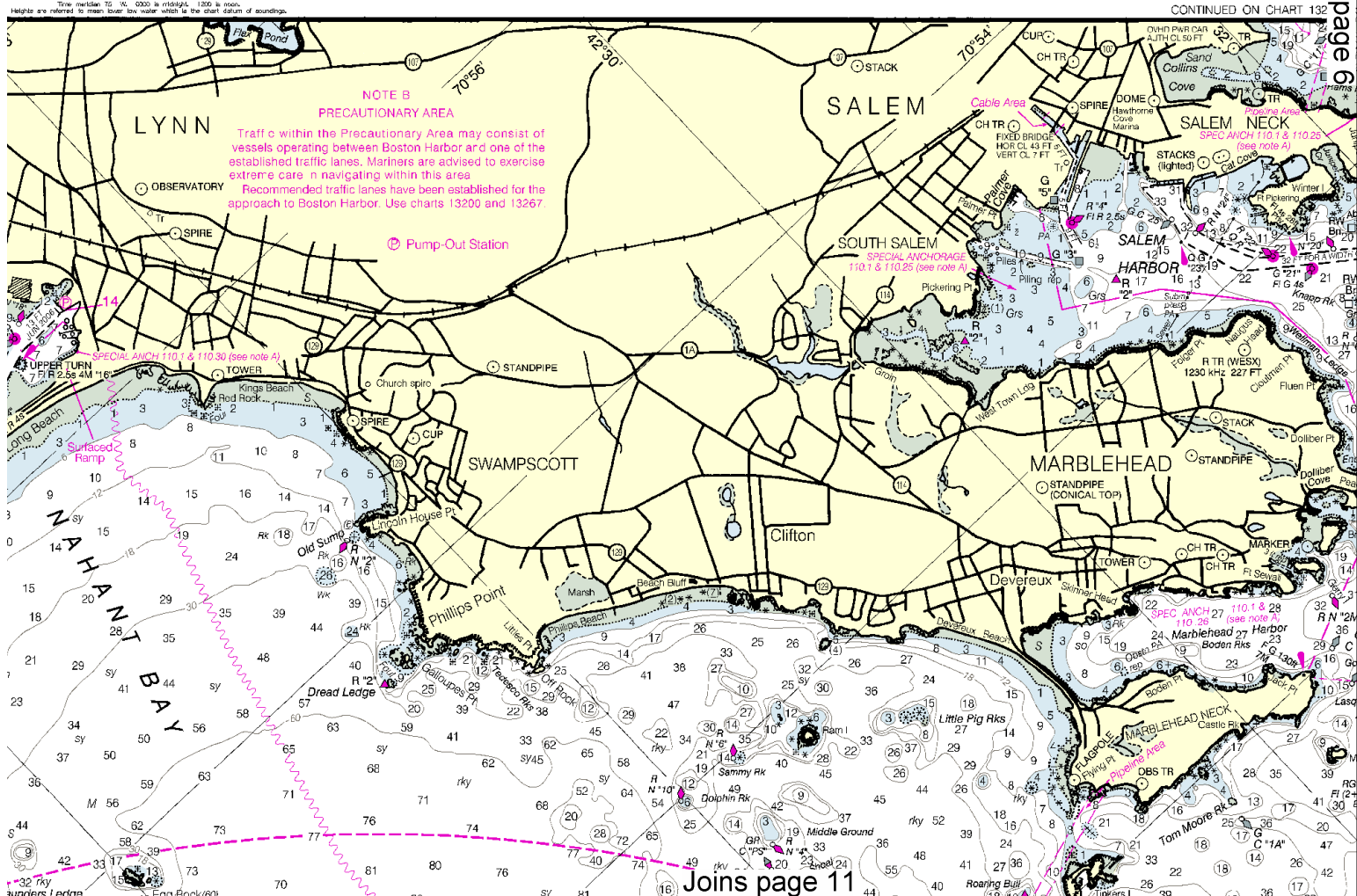


BOSTON, MASS.
 as and heights of high and low water-Eastern Standard Time. For Daylight Saving time, add 1 hour.
 All local tide apply the time difference listed in the locality solutions to these tide predictions.

NOVEMBER 2007				DECEMBER 2007				JANUARY 2008			
Day	Time	Height	Day	Time	Height	Day	Time	Height	Day	Time	Height
1	0352	0.2	16	0132	8.3	1	0507	0.1	16	0441	10.1
2	0604	1.2	17	0508	1.9	2	0717	1.4	17	0706	9.2
3	0818	2.2	18	0718	2.9	3	0926	2.3	18	0915	8.2
4	1032	3.2	19	0928	3.9	4	1135	3.2	19	1124	7.2
5	1246	4.2	20	1138	4.9	5	1344	2.4	20	1333	6.2
6	1459	5.2	21	1348	5.9	6	1553	1.6	21	1542	5.2
7	1672	6.2	22	1552	6.9	7	1762	0.9	22	1751	4.2
8	1845	7.2	23	1758	7.9	8	1971	0.1	23	1960	3.2
9	2018	8.2	24	1908	8.9	9	2180	0.7	24	2169	2.2
10	2131	9.2	25	2025	9.9	10	2389	1.3	25	2378	1.2
11	2244	10.2	26	2132	10.9	11	2598	1.9	26	2587	0.9
12	2357	11.2	27	2240	11.9	12	2807	2.5	27	2796	0.5
13	0010	12.2	28	2348	12.9	13	2916	3.1	28	2905	0.1
14	0123	13.2	29	0005	13.9	14	3025	3.7	29	3014	0.7
15	0236	14.2	30	0112	14.9	15	3134	4.3	30	3123	1.3
16	0349	15.2	31	0219	15.9	16	3243	4.9	31	3232	1.9
17	0462	16.2				17	3352	5.5			
18	0575	17.2				18	3461	6.1			
19	0688	18.2				19	3570	6.7			
20	0801	19.2				20	3679	7.3			
21	0914	20.2				21	3788	7.9			
22	1027	21.2				22	3897	8.5			
23	1140	22.2				23	4006	9.1			
24	1253	23.2				24	4115	9.7			
25	1406	24.2				25	4224	10.3			
26	1519	25.2				26	4333	10.9			
27	1632	26.2				27	4442	11.5			
28	1745	27.2				28	4551	12.1			
29	1858	28.2				29	4660	12.7			
30	2011	29.2				30	4769	13.3			
31	2124	30.2				31	4878	13.9			

FEBRUARY 2008			MARCH 2008			APRIL 2008			MAY 2008		
Day	Time	Height	Day	Time	Height	Day	Time	Height	Day	Time	Height
1	0003	0.1	16	0003	1.0	1	0039	2.0	16	0034	9.9
2	0116	1.1	17	0116	2.0	2	0152	3.0	17	0147	10.9
3	0229	2.1	18	0229	3.0	3	0225	4.0	18	0220	11.9
4	0342	3.1	19	0342	4.0	4	0308	5.0	19	0303	12.9
5	0455	4.1	20	0455	5.0	5	0391	6.0	20	0386	13.9
6	0568	5.1	21	0568	6.0	6	0474	7.0	21	0469	14.9
7	0681	6.1	22	0681	7.0	7	0557	8.0	22	0552	15.9
8	0794	7.1	23	0794	8.0	8	0640	9.0	23	0635	16.9
9	0907	8.1	24	0907	9.0	9	0723	10.0	24	0718	17.9
10	1020	9.1	25	1020	10.0	10	0806	11.0	25	0801	18.9
11	1133	10.1	26	1133	11.0	11	0889	12.0	26	0884	19.9
12	1246	11.1	27	1246	12.0	12	0972	13.0	27	0967	20.9
13	1359	12.1	28	1359	13.0	13	1055	14.0	28	1050	21.9
14	1512	13.1	29	1512	14.0	14	1138	15.0	29	1133	22.9
15	1625	14.1	30	1625	15.0	15	1221	16.0	30	1216	23.9
16	1738	15.1	31	1738	16.0	16	1304	17.0	31	1299	24.9
17	1851	16.1				17	1387	18.0			
18	2004	17.1				18	1470	19.0			
19	2117	18.1				19	1553	20.0			
20	2230	19.1				20	1636	21.0			
21	2343	20.1				21	1719	22.0			
22	0006	21.1				22	1802	23.0			
23	0119	22.1				23	1885	24.0			
24	0232	23.1				24	1968	25.0			
25	0345	24.1				25	2051	26.0			
26	0458	25.1				26	2134	27.0			
27	0571	26.1				27	2217	28.0			
28	0684	27.1				28	2300	29.0			
29	0797	28.1				29	2383	30.0			
30	0910	29.1				30	2466	31.0			
31	1023	30.1				31	2549	32.0			

JUNE 2008			JULY 2008		
Day	Time	Height	Day	Time	Height
1	0030	0.4	16	0030	0.9
2	0143	1.4	17	0143	1.9
3	0256	2.4	18	0256	2.9
4	0409	3.4	19	0409	3.9
5	0522	4.4	20	0522	4.9
6	0635	5.4	21	0635	5.9
7	0748	6.4	22	0748	6.9
8	0861	7.4	23	0861	7.9
9	0974	8.4	24	0974	8.9
10	1087	9.4	25	1087	9.9
11	1200	10.4	26	1200	10.9
12	1313	11.4	27	1313	11.9
13	1426	12.4	28	1426	12.9
14	1539	13.4	29	1539	13.9
15	1652	14.4	30	1652	14.9
16	1765	15.4	31	1765	15.9
17	1878	16.4			
18	1991	17.4			
19	2104	18.4			
20	2217	19.4			
21	2330	20.4			
22	0000	21.4			
23	0113	22.4			
24	0226	23.4			
25	0339	24.4			
26	0452	25.4			
27	0565	26.4			
28	0678	27.4			
29	0791	28.4			
30	0904	29.4			
31	1017	30.4			



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.

The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

JUNE 2008			JULY 2008			AUGUST 2008			SEPTEMBER 2008		
Day	Time	Ht.	Day	Time	Ht.	Day	Time	Ht.	Day	Time	Ht.
1	0030	-0.4	1	0330	0.8	1	0250	-0.8	1	0548	-0.5
2	0055	9.8	2	0344	0.8	2	0305	0.8	2	0610	-0.3
3	0124	0.2	3	0350	1.8	3	0330	0.8	3	0635	0.5
4	0151	1.4	4	0400	0.8	4	0350	0.8	4	0655	0.5
5	0219	1.8	5	0412	0.8	5	0400	0.8	5	0715	0.5
6	0246	1.8	6	0420	0.8	6	0410	0.8	6	0735	0.5
7	0273	0.0	7	0428	0.8	7	0420	0.8	7	0755	0.5
8	0300	0.0	8	0436	0.8	8	0430	0.8	8	0815	0.5
9	0327	0.0	9	0444	0.8	9	0440	0.8	9	0835	0.5
10	0354	0.0	10	0452	0.8	10	0450	0.8	10	0855	0.5
11	0421	0.0	11	0500	0.8	11	0460	0.8	11	0915	0.5
12	0448	0.0	12	0508	0.8	12	0480	0.8	12	0935	0.5
13	0475	0.0	13	0516	0.8	13	0500	0.8	13	0955	0.5
14	0502	0.0	14	0524	0.8	14	0510	0.8	14	1015	0.5
15	0529	0.0	15	0532	0.8	15	0520	0.8	15	1035	0.5
16	0556	0.0	16	0540	0.8	16	0540	0.8	16	1055	0.5
17	0623	0.0	17	0548	0.8	17	0550	0.8	17	1115	0.5
18	0650	0.0	18	0556	0.8	18	0558	0.8	18	1135	0.5
19	0717	0.0	19	0604	0.8	19	0600	0.8	19	1155	0.5
20	0744	0.0	20	0612	0.8	20	0608	0.8	20	1215	0.5
21	0811	0.0	21	0620	0.8	21	0615	0.8	21	1235	0.5
22	0838	0.0	22	0628	0.8	22	0622	0.8	22	1255	0.5
23	0905	0.0	23	0636	0.8	23	0630	0.8	23	1315	0.5
24	0932	0.0	24	0644	0.8	24	0638	0.8	24	1335	0.5
25	1000	0.0	25	0652	0.8	25	0646	0.8	25	1355	0.5
26	1027	0.0	26	0700	0.8	26	0654	0.8	26	1415	0.5
27	1054	0.0	27	0708	0.8	27	0662	0.8	27	1435	0.5
28	1121	0.0	28	0716	0.8	28	0670	0.8	28	1455	0.5
29	1148	0.0	29	0724	0.8	29	0678	0.8	29	1515	0.5
30	1215	0.0	30	0732	0.8	30	0686	0.8	30	1535	0.5
31	1242	0.0	31	0740	0.8	31	0694	0.8	31	1555	0.5

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-584-CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

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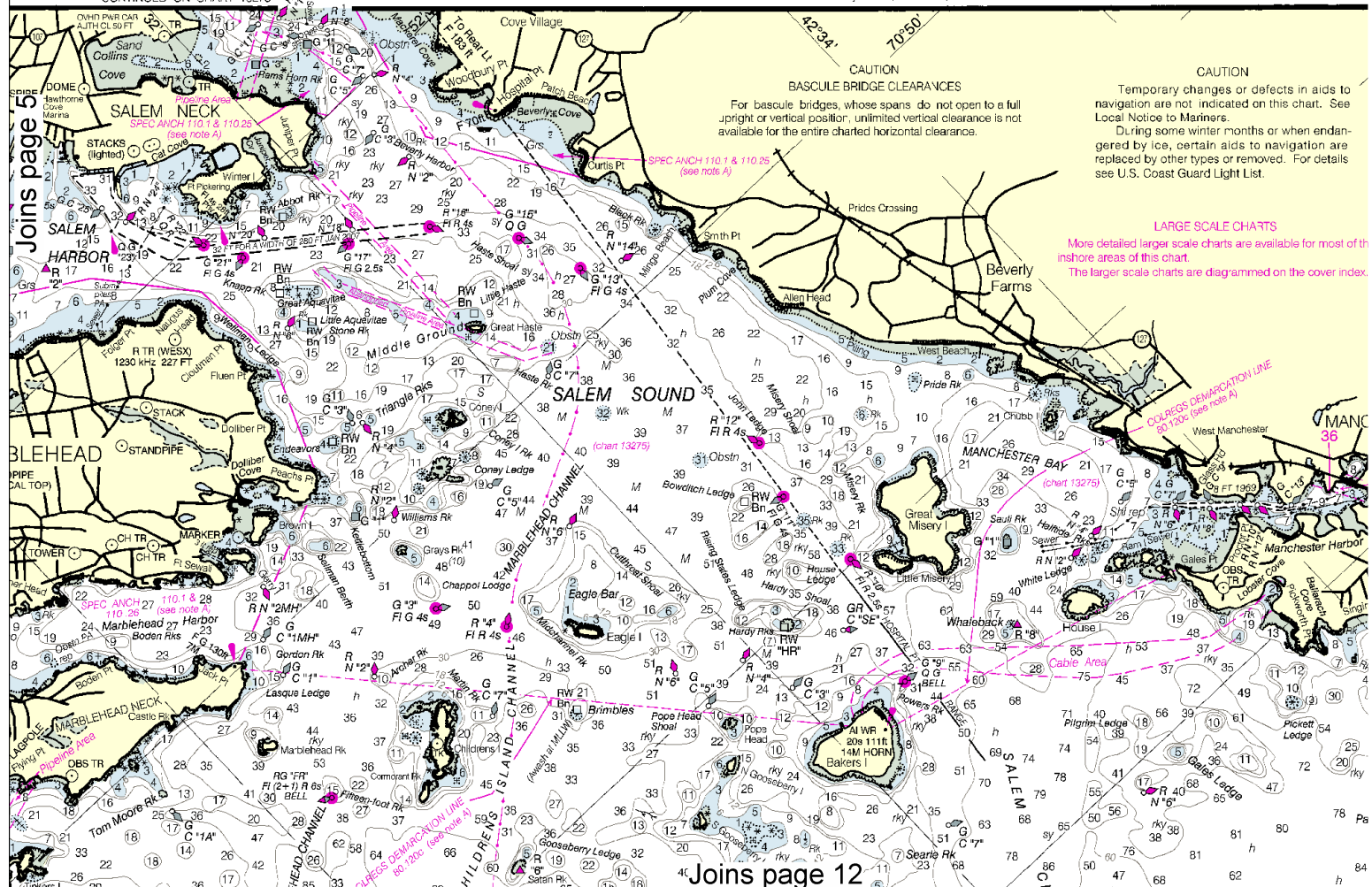
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CONTINUED ON CHART 13275

Formerly 612-SC, 1st Edition, 1969 KAPP 2078



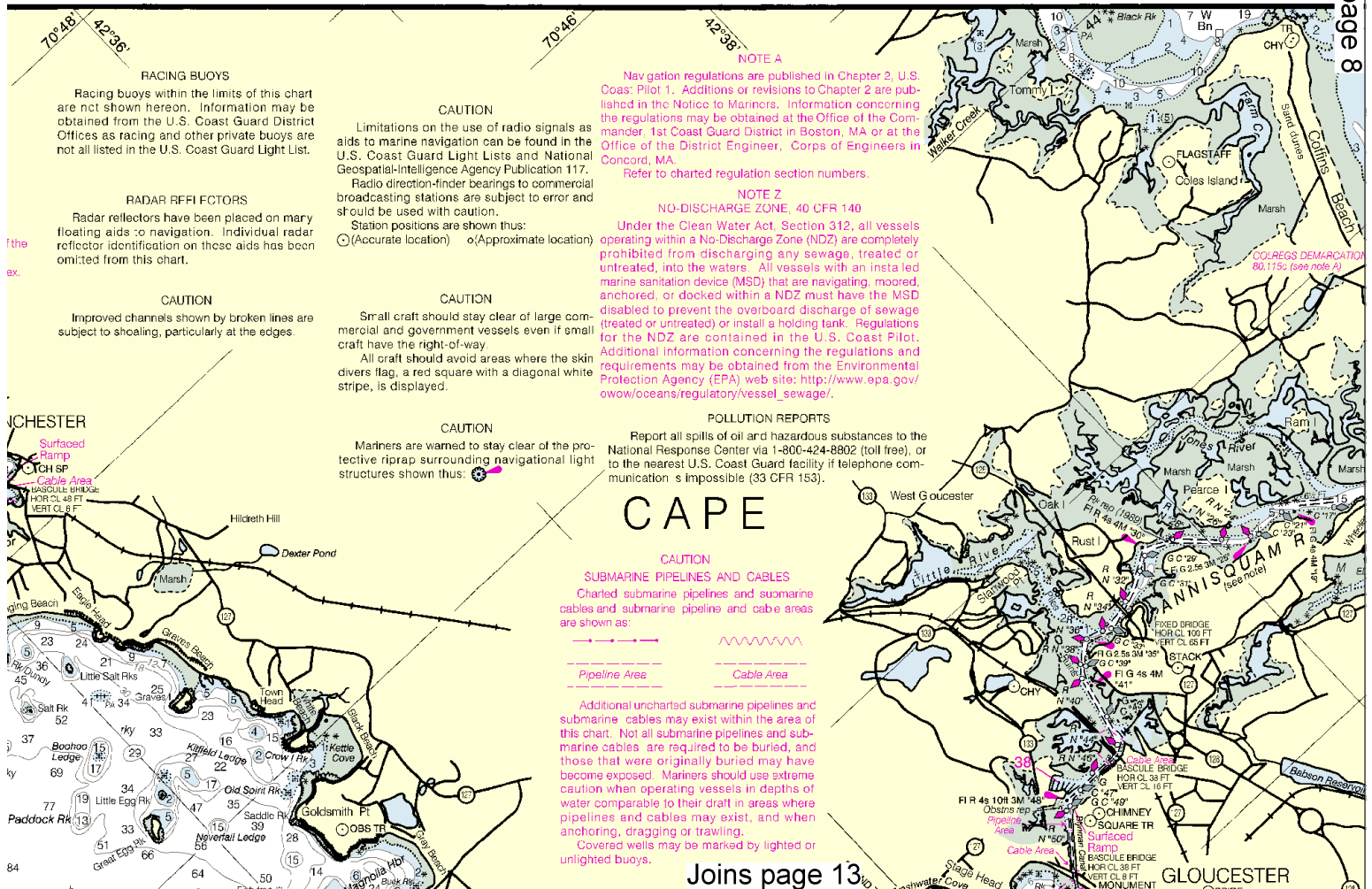
STATION	FREQ	BROADCAST TIMES
Portland, ME KDO-95	162.55	24 hours daily
Boston, MA KHB-35	162.475	24 hours daily
Weymouth, MA WNG-574	162.425 MHz	24 hours daily
Durham, NH KZZ-40	162.450 MHz	24 hours daily

STATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER	OFFICE HOURS
Portland (Gray), ME	(207) 688-3216	7:00 AM - 5:00 PM M-F
	(207) 688-3210	24 hours daily
Taunton, MA	(508) 826-2672	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM M-F
	(508) 826-0634	24 hours daily
New York/Upton, NY	(516) 926-0517	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM M-F
		Recorded forecast only other times.

Recorded

NO	SMALL CRAFT FACILITY	DEPTHS			SERVICES					SUPPLIES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		APPROACH CANAL	ALONGSIDE PIER (REPORTED)	BETWEEN PIER (REPORTED)	REPAIRS	MARINE LIFT	BOAT RENTAL	CRANE	FOOD	CHARTER HOUSE	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER

THE LOCATIONS OF THE ABOVE PUBLIC MARINE FACILITIES ARE SHOWN ON THE CHART BY MAGENTA NUMBERS AND LEADERS. THE TABULATED "APPROACH FEET (REPORTED)" IS THE DEPTH AVAILABLE FROM THE NEAREST NATURAL OR DREDGED CHANNEL TO THE FACILITY. THE TABULATED "PUMP-OUT STATION" IS DEFINED AS FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR PUMPING OUT BOAT HOLDING TANKS.



CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

FACILITIES

Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

The United States Power Squadrons (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information regarding these educational courses, contact the following sources:
USPS - Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, Post Office Box 30423, Raleigh, N.C. 27622-0423, Tel. (919) 821-0281.
USCGAUX - 1st Coast Guard District, 408 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02110-2209, Tel. (617) 223-8310 or USCG Headquarters (G-BAU), Washington, D.C. 20593-0001.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

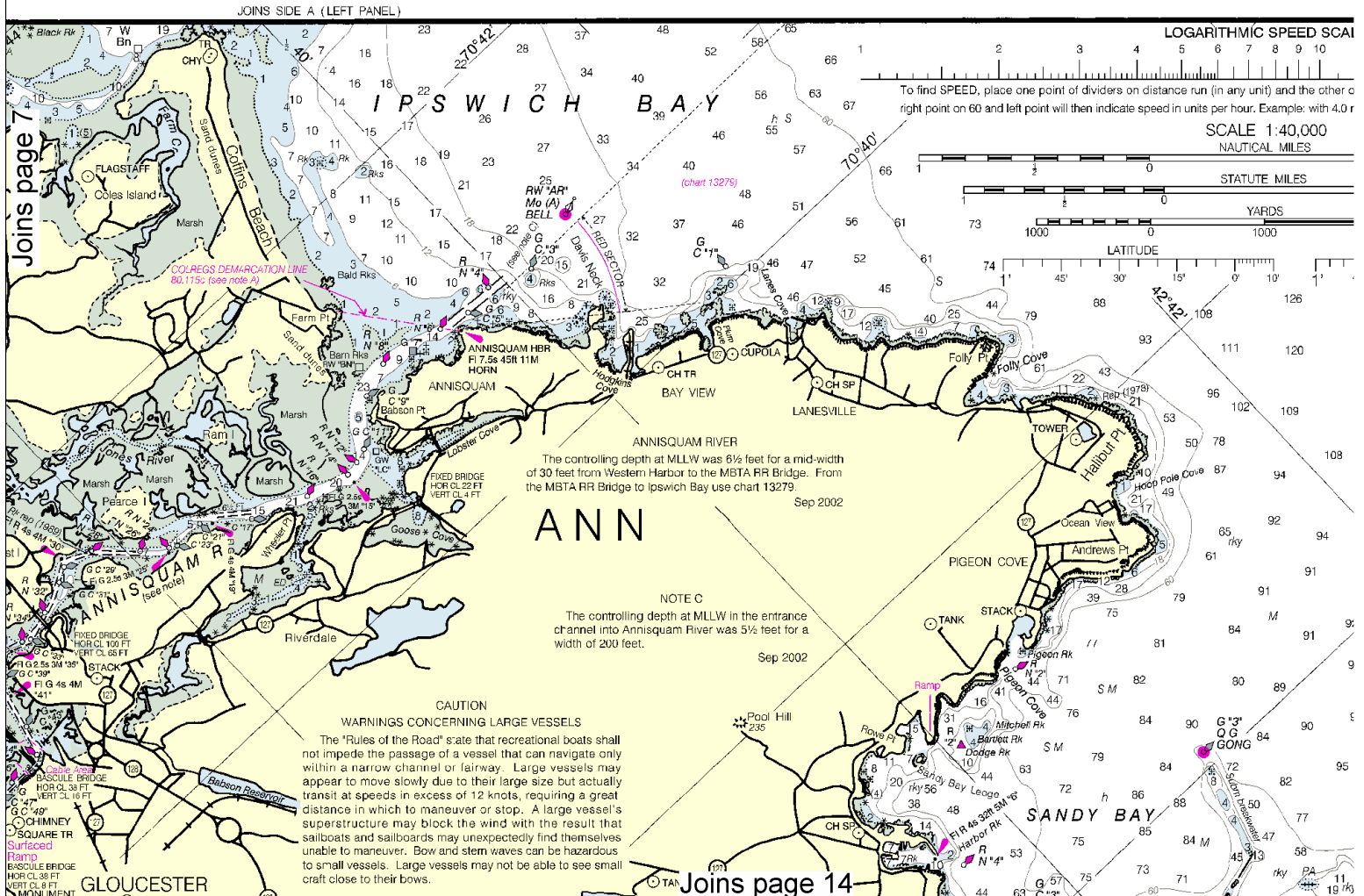
HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.34" northward and 1.81" eastward to agree with this chart.

RULES OF THE ROAD (ABRIDGED)

Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.
A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.
Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.
When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.
Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable.
Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

LEADERS	REL TO THE FACILITY	WNS
7	W	G
19	B	n
2	W	H
4	B	T
6	D	G
8	W	H
10	B	T
12	G	
14	W	H
16	B	T
18	D	G
20	W	H
22	B	T
24	D	G
26	W	H
28	B	T
30	D	G





NAUTICAL CHART 13274

MAINE - NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS

PORTSMOUTH HARBOR TO BOSTON HARBOR

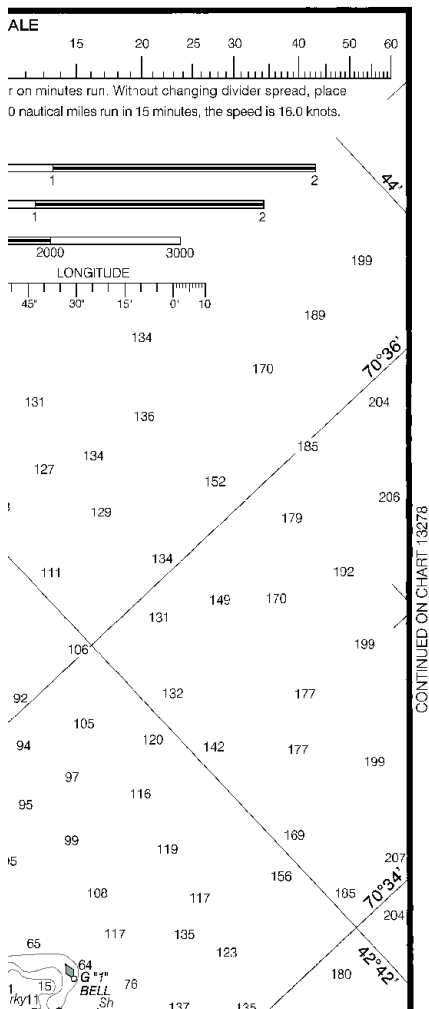


Chart 13274 27th Ed., Jun. /07 ■
Corrected through NM Jun. 9/07, LNM May 29/07

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Mercator Projection, Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 42° 40'
SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

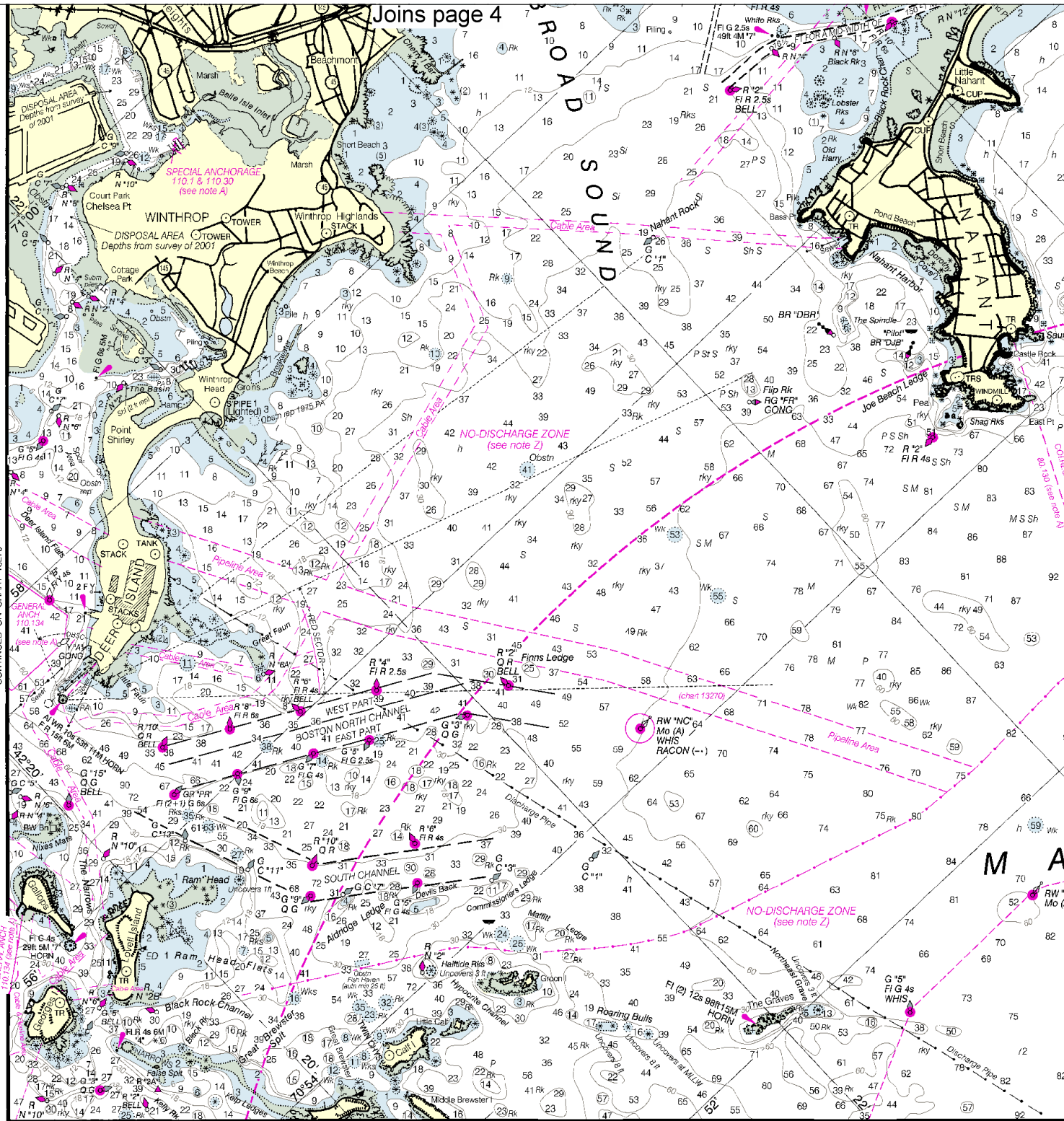
AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast
Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological
Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

Joins page 15

Joins page 4

SIDE B

CONTINUED ON CHART 13270



13274 27th Ed., Jun. '07; Corrected through NM Jun. 9/07, LNM May 29/07

Joins page 16

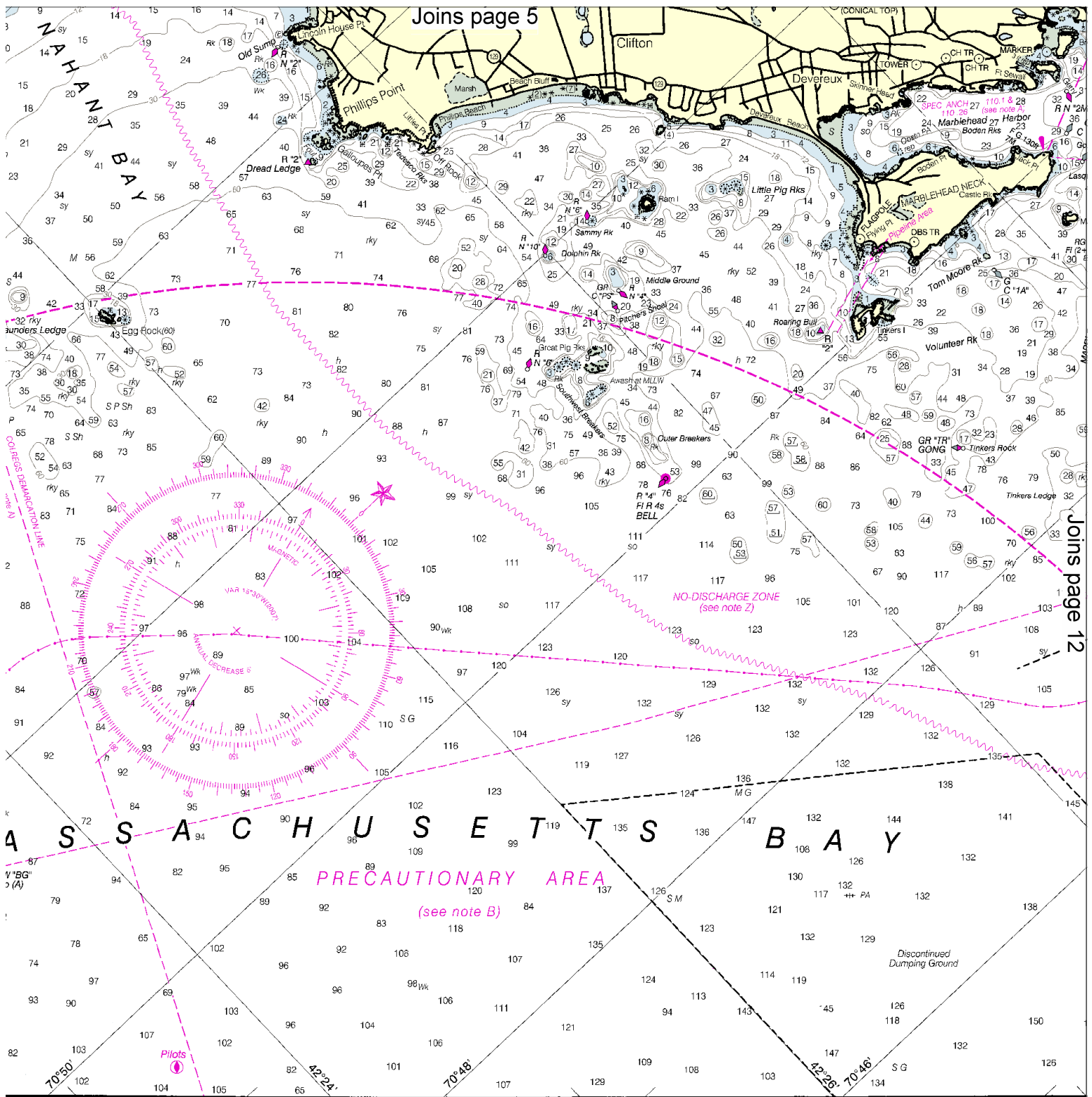
10

Printed at reduced scale.

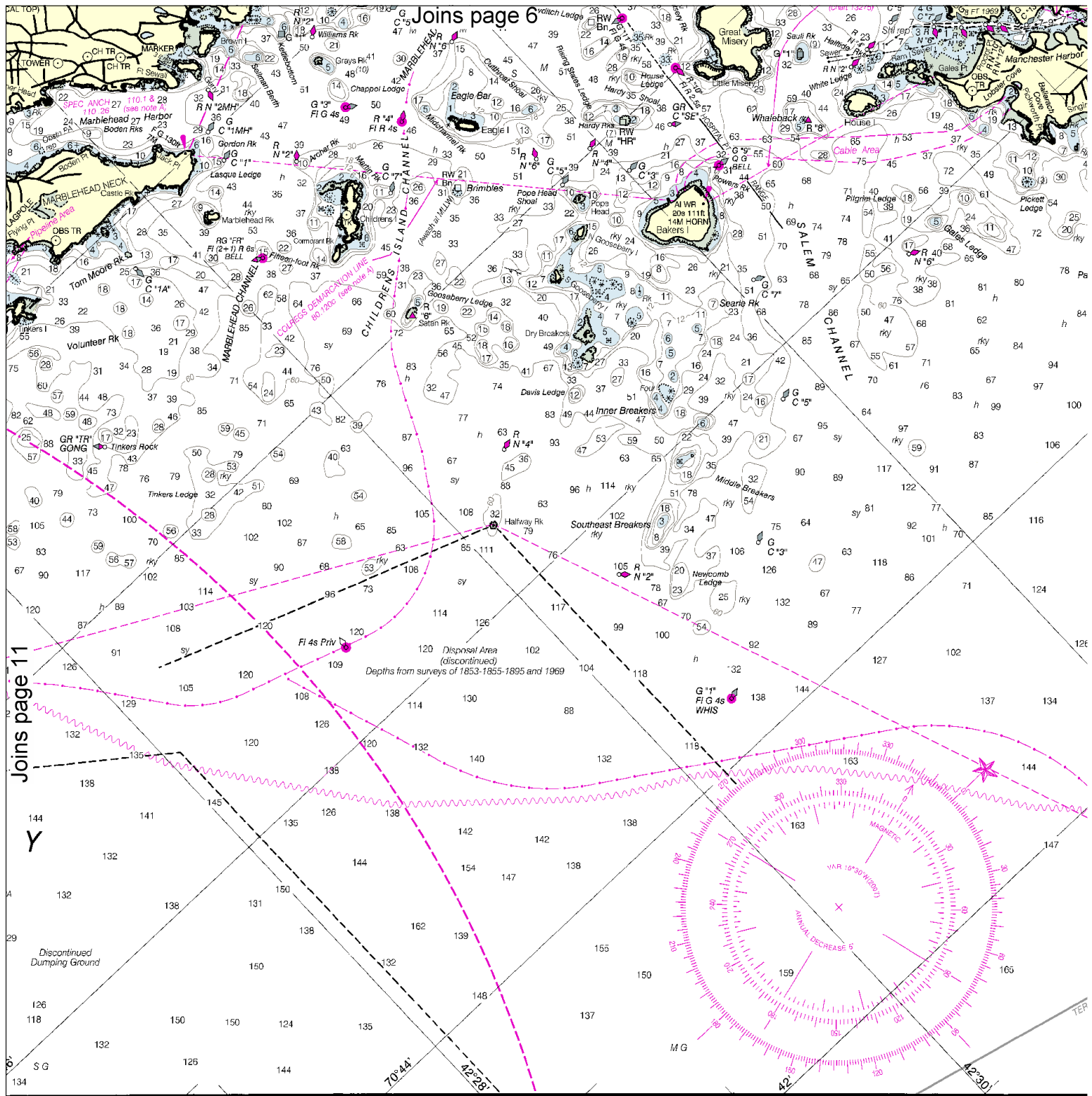
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 17



Joins page 18

12

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

2

Differences of as much as 3° from the normal variation may be expected within the Cape Ann area.

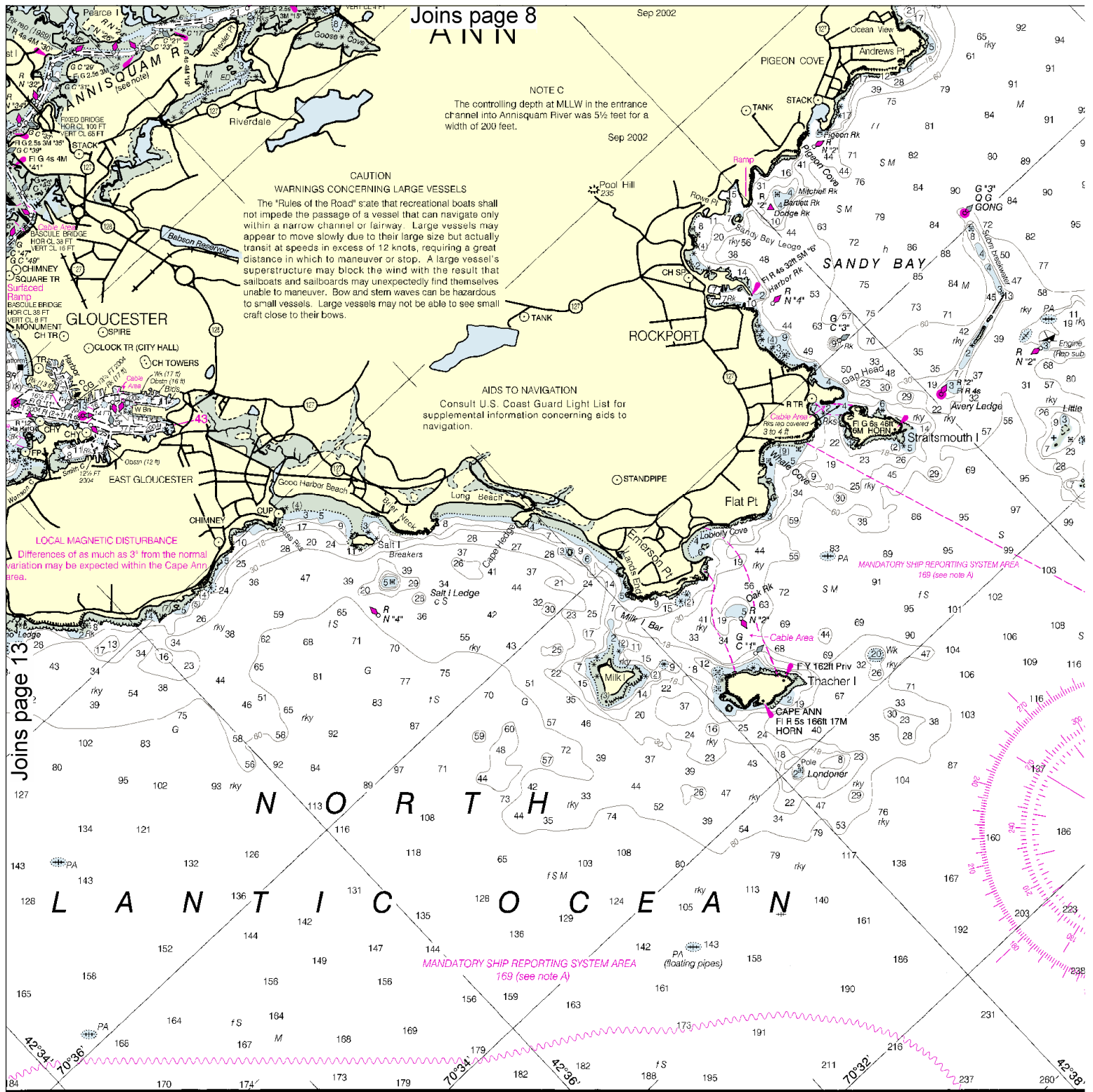


Chart 13274 27th Ed., Jun. /07
 Corrected through NM Jun. 9/07, LNM May 29/07
 Published at Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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 COAST SURVEY

Mercator Projection, Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 42° 40'
 SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
 North American Datum of 1983
 (World Geodetic System 1984)

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS
 Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
 Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
 Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

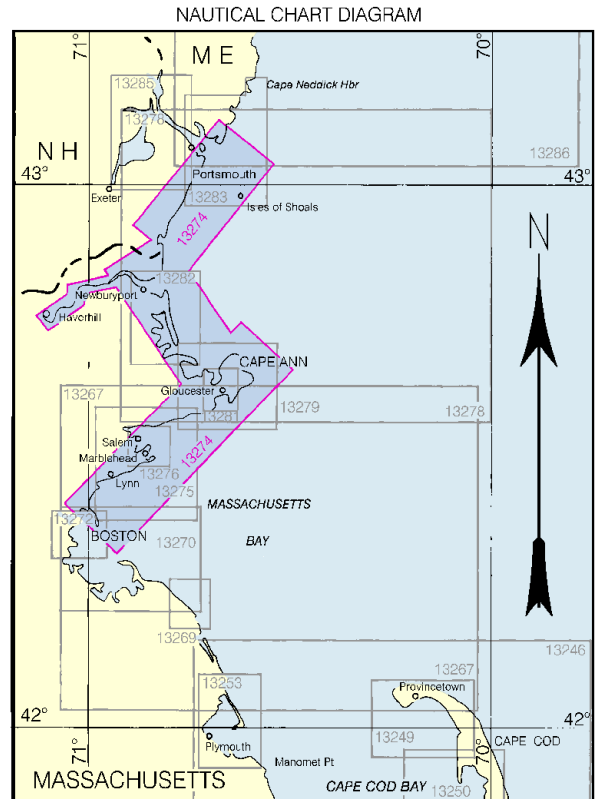
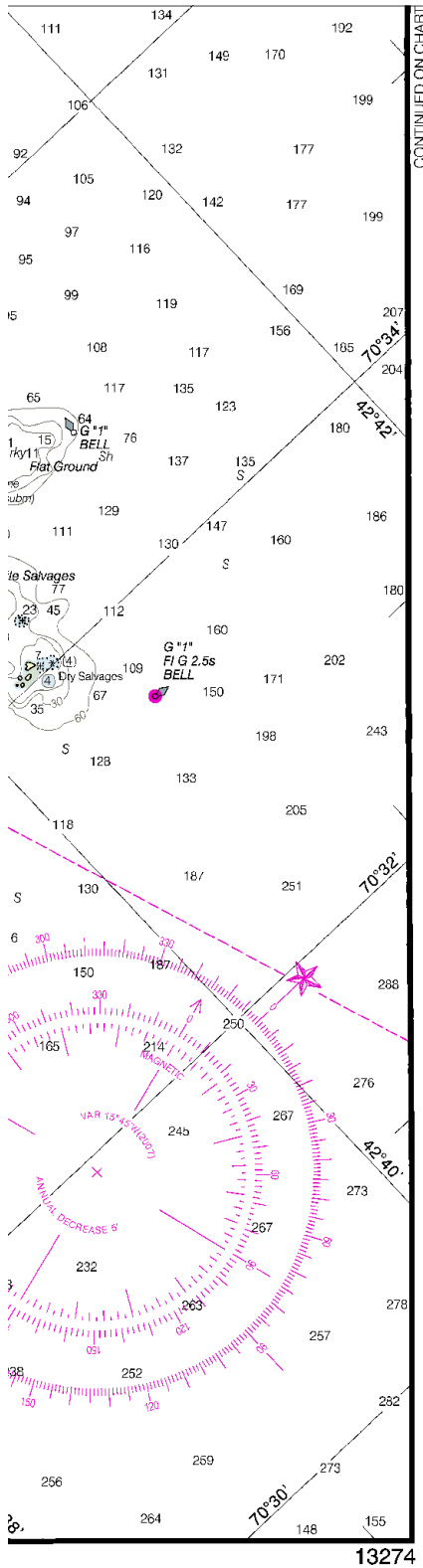


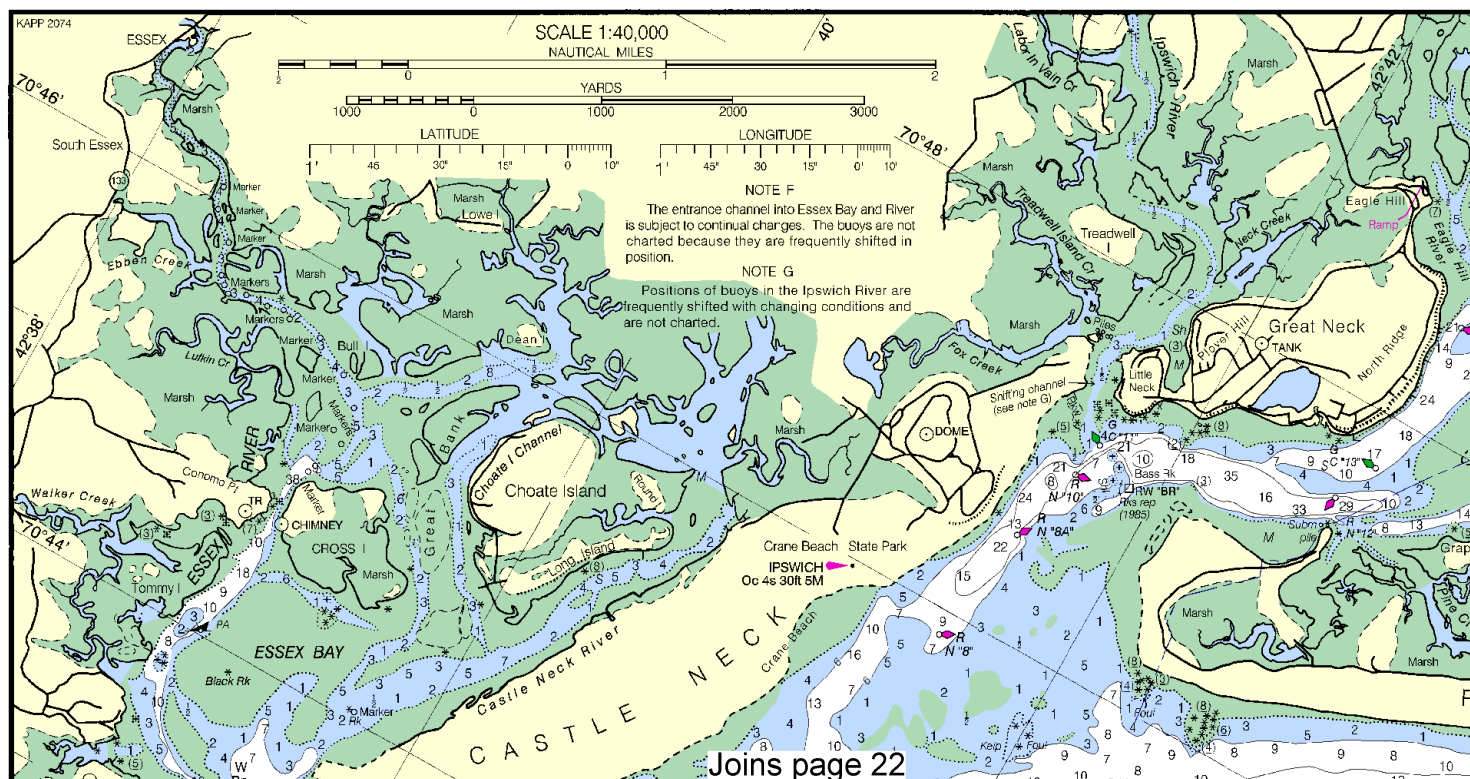
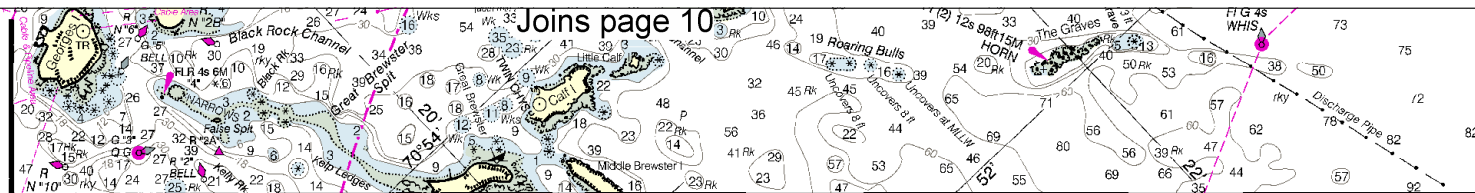
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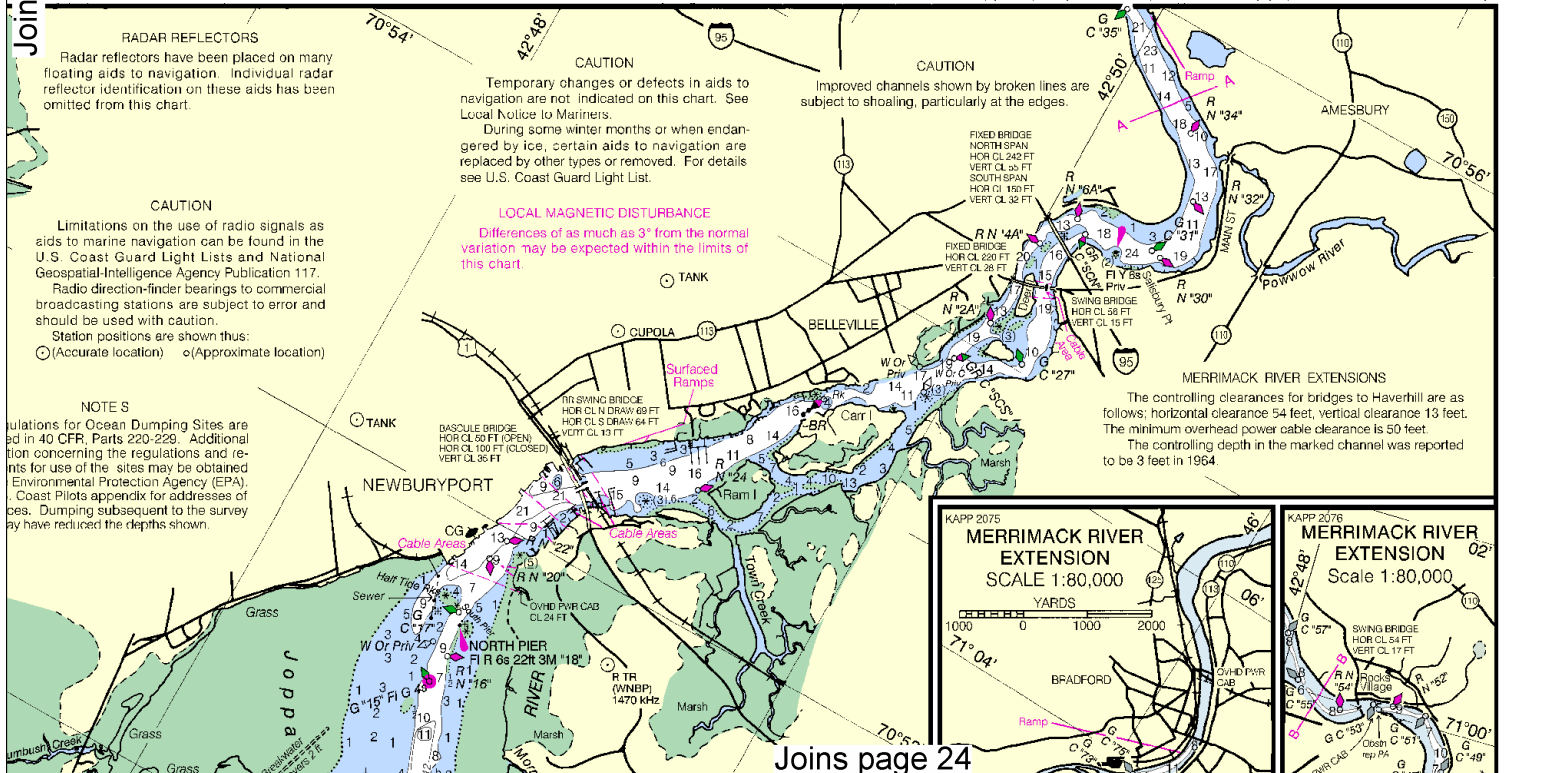
ED. NO. 27

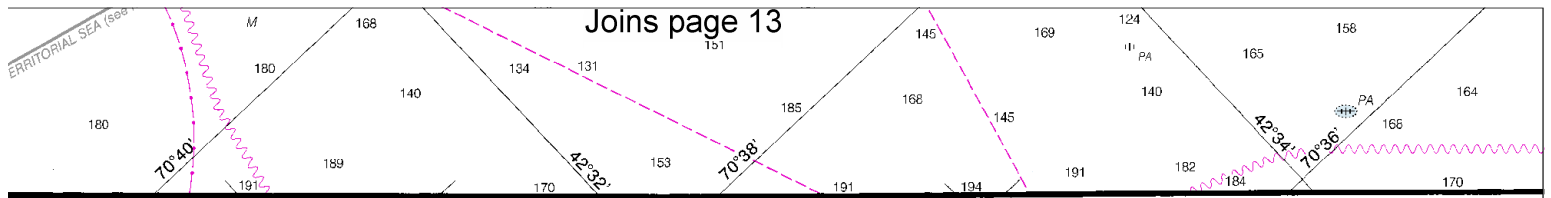
SIDE B





CONTINUED ON CHART 13267

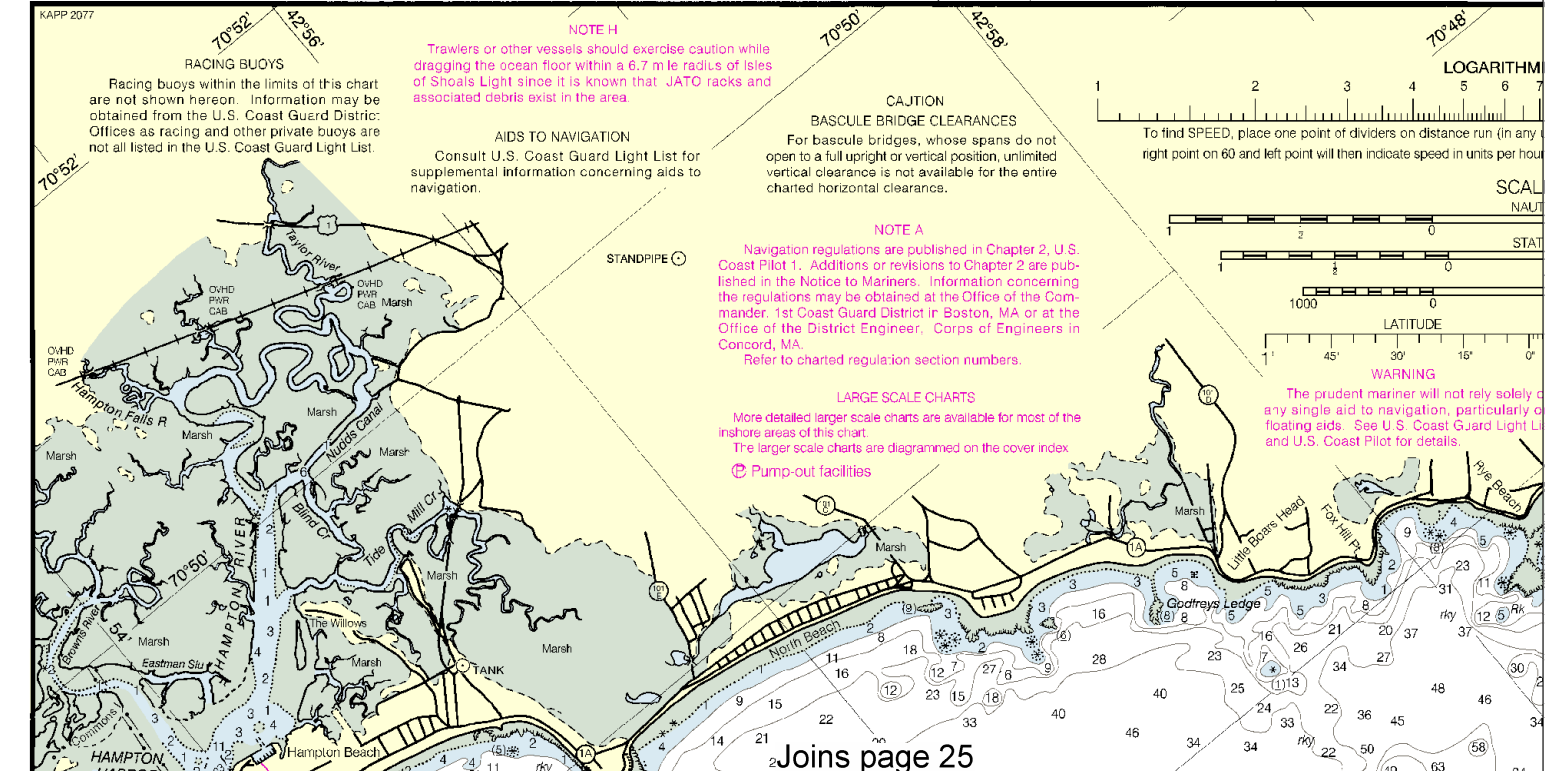




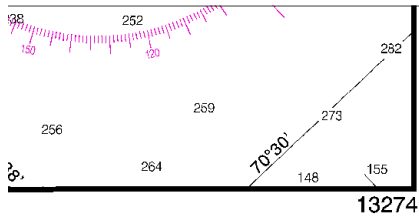
Joins page 13

Joins page 20

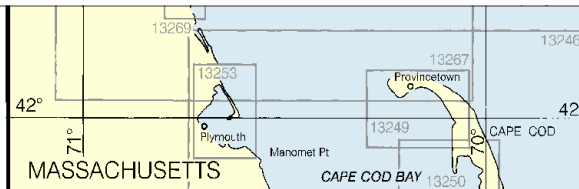
1st Edition, 1969



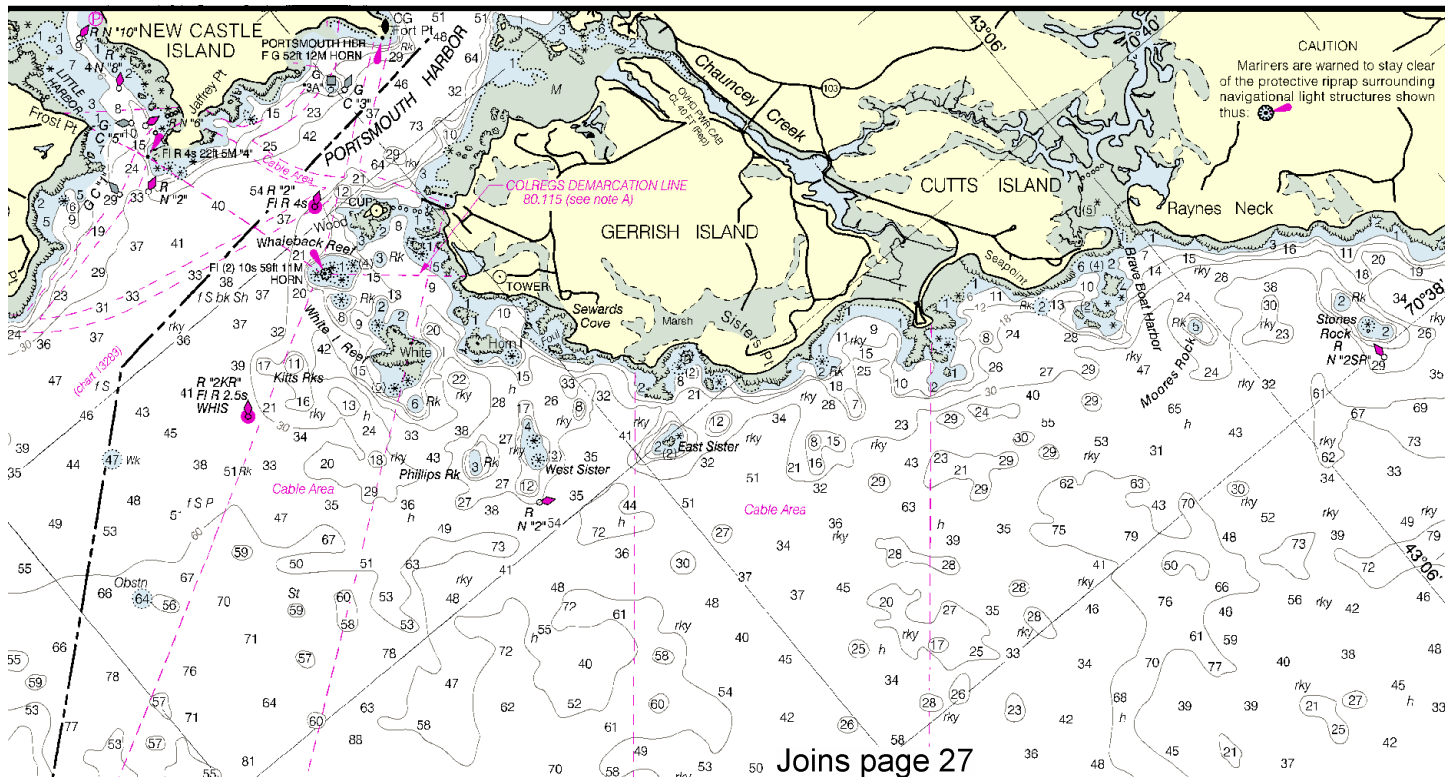
Joins page 25



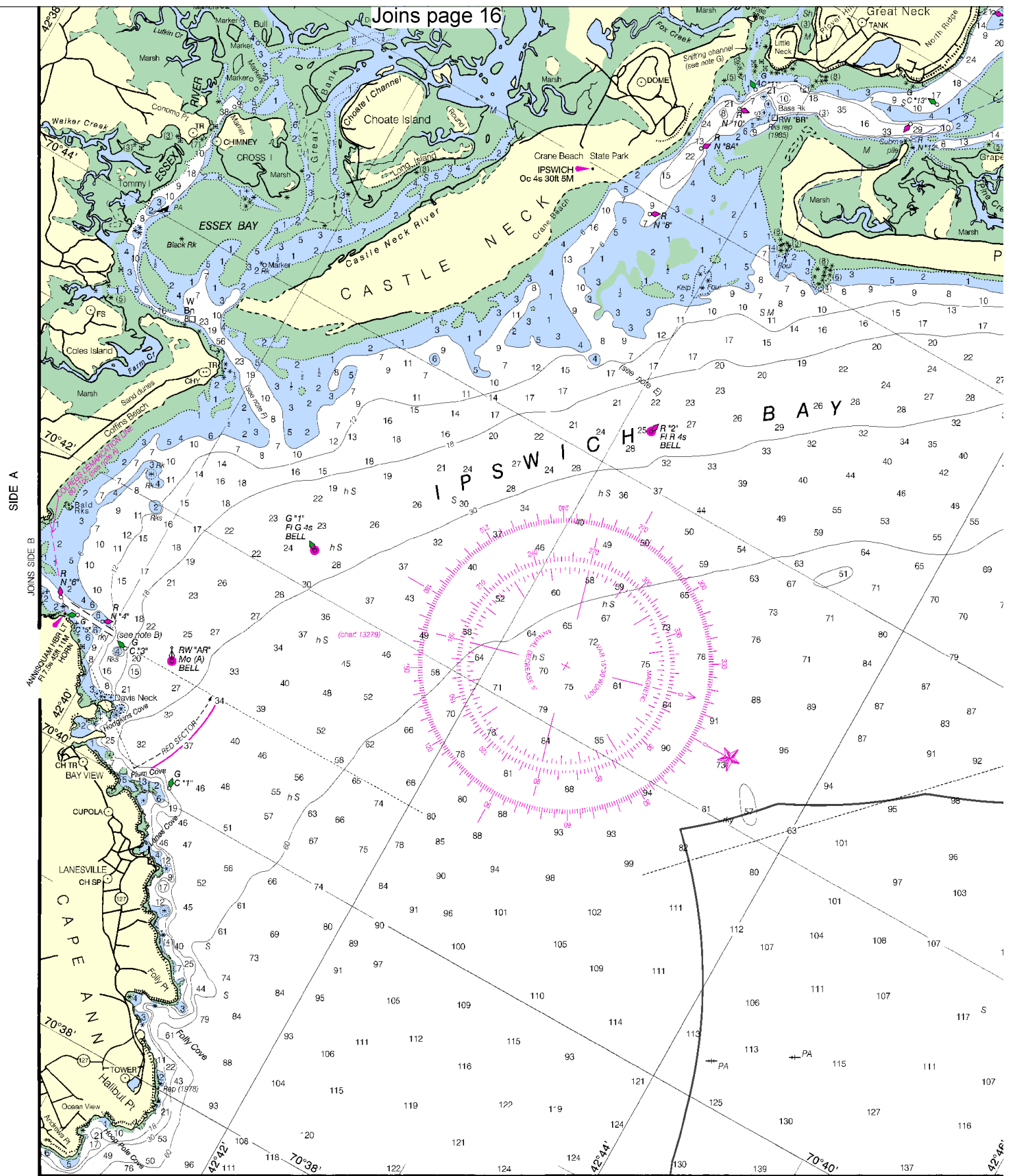
Joins page 15



JED ON CHART 13283



CONTINUED ON CHARTS 13283 AND 13286




Station positions are shown thus:

⊙ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS
LANDING ON THE REFUGE BEACH

THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)



CONTINUED ON CHART 13278

LARGE SCALE CHARTS

More detailed larger scale charts are available for most of the
inshore areas of this chart.
The larger scale charts are diagrammed on the cover index
Pump-out facilities

LATITUDE

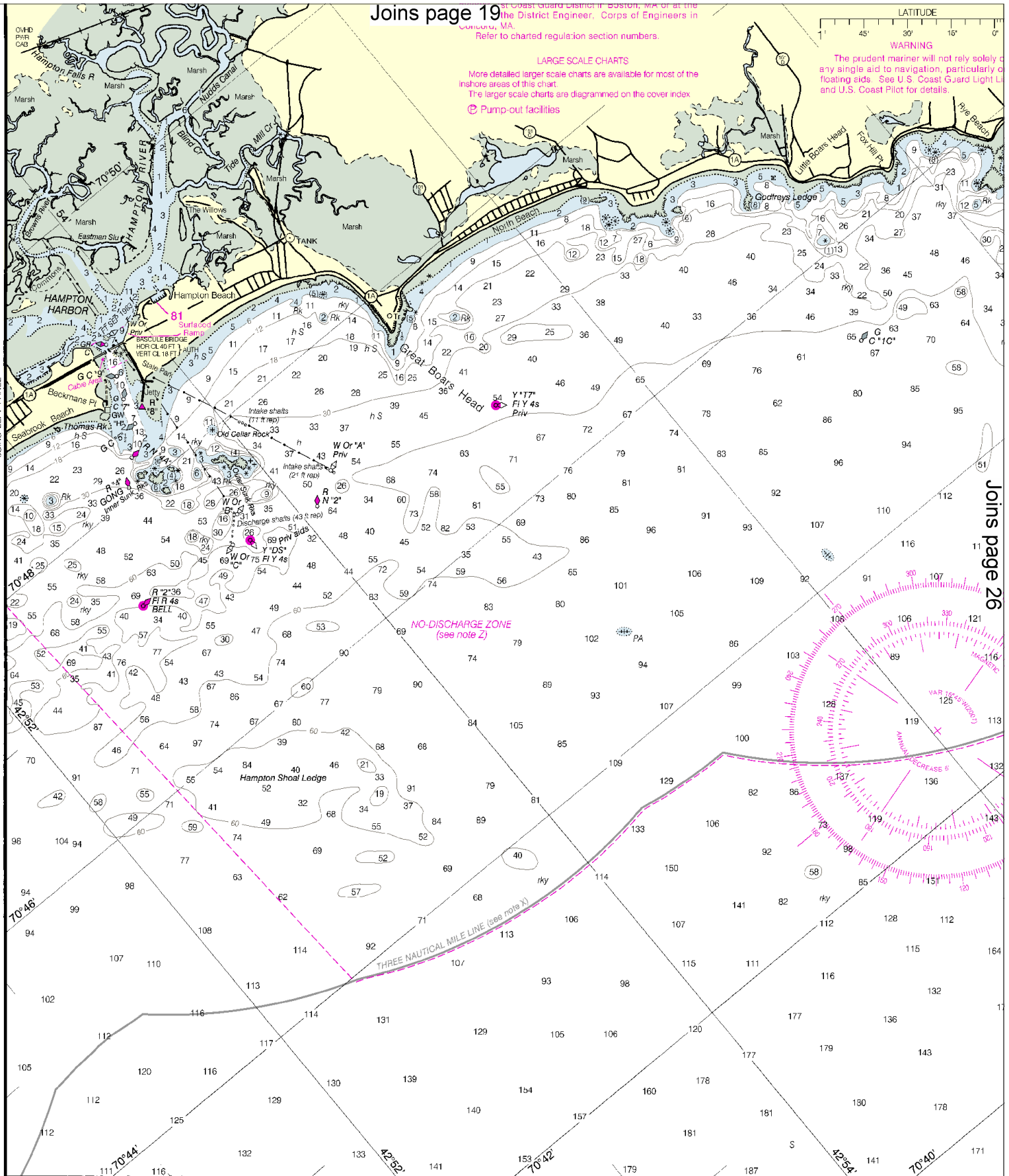
1' 45' 30' 15' 0'

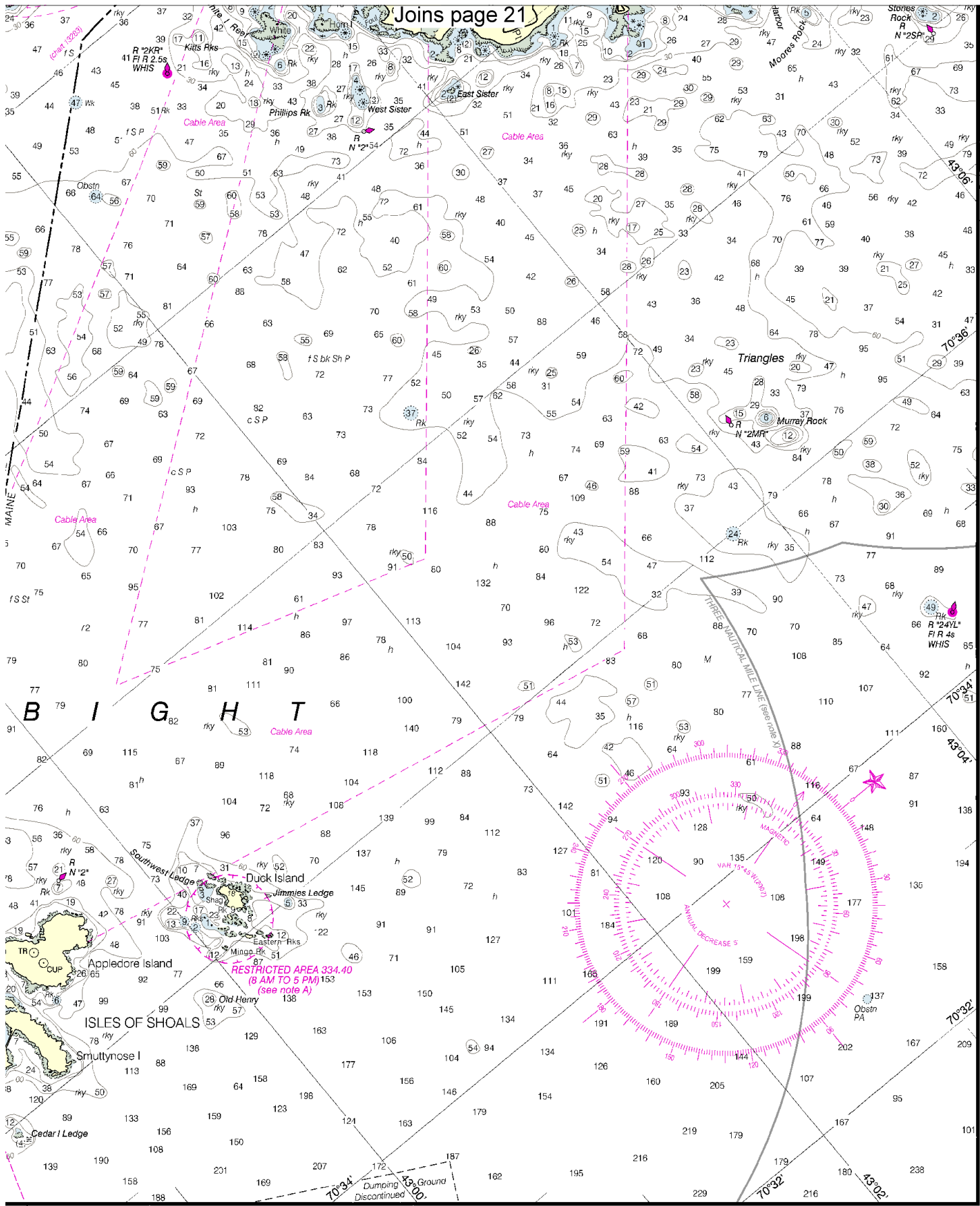
WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on
any single aid to navigation, particularly of
floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List
and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

JOINS LEFT PANEL

Joins page 26





EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Port Allerton – 781-925-0166

Coast Guard Port Gloucester – 978-283-0705

Coast Guard Merrimack River – 978-462-3428

Coast Guard Portsmouth Harbor – 603-436-4414

Mass. Environmental Police – 800-632-8075

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.